Thames embankment in London. The Dock Commission propose to give us these, and we should give our heartiest support to the Tammany Hall democracy, which has given us Bhis commission.

IMAGINE that the opposition party papers sell the truth, then E. D. Brown, president of one of the oldest banking institutions in the city, is incapable of comprehending the first principles of sound banking.

STAND BY YOUR COLORS!-Let every demotrat who ever voted against a black republican vote against Ledwith, for he is the candidate of the blacks.

THAT WAS A GRAND MEETING of the demopracy at Cooper Institute last night. Our adopted citizens should read the report in another column, and govern themselves accordangly. Vote for Hoffman and Oakey Hall.

THE BATTERY, when the contemplated improvements are completed, will be an ornament to the city, and a delightful landing place for immigrants. Hereafter when the poor and the oppressed from foreign lands first set foot apon our shores they will be received in the midst of evergreens and flowers. This is a rood idea, and the people should acknowledge it by voting the regular Tammany ticket.

The Election Contest-The Grand Strargle. At six this morning the lists opened for the great and final struggle of the political campaign of 1870. The same lists close again at five P. M., at which hour the contest will have been decided, and the fate of the belligerents will, as soon as a host of ready political reckoners can accomplish the count of the vanquished and the victors, be made officially public. The HERALD bulletin, in advance of Its morning issue, will, as usual, present the first account of the result of the fight according to data and figure. To secure an accurate report the most perfect arrangements have been made to "herald" the news to all parts of the city. The inevitable "calcium" will shed its brilliant light upon the result of the contest, so that all "who run may read," and take home with them, as they pass the HERALD office, the assurance that the party of disorcanizers have been overthrown, and that the city and its good government is secured in the hands of men anxious for its welfare and prosperity.

To accomplish this to-day, however, there must be no "backing in coming forward." There is a combination of men-picked menfrom two political parties whose motto always is to "rule or ruin." The leaders of these parties have failed to rule, and the consequence is they have abandoned their parties and tried to subvert them. The, have failed to accomplish the ruin of their friends, but in the effort have rained themselves. Such is the party of disorganizers to-day. Lolitically they had not a leg to stand upon. As a party the only stilt they surreptitiously exalted themselves upon will be knocked from under them this evening, and they will, one and all, be precipitated to their proper level.

There are really only two questions as to

party to be tried in this contest, and they may be summarized thus:-The question of the party of progress, of improvement and advancement; the party actively advocating the development of all our resources as a city, the enlargem at of our docks, the beautifying of our parks and reserved grounds, the open-Ing of railway facilities from one end of the city to the other, from the Battery to Harlem bridge, leaving no stone unturned that may send to the development either of our internal travel and accommodation, or to the no less Important consideration, a quick transit from our city's centre to the favorable points of residence that surround us on every side in our rural districts; and the other the party of retrogression and disorganization. This great work, already commenced, has progressed most favorably, and it is showing fruits meet for the best considerations of our citizens. On the other hand the question arises, Shall this good work be nipped in its very bud, or will it be permitted to develop itself? This question must be decided to-day-this evening. The party of law and order, of progress and improvement is in the one scale; the party of disunion and of obstruction is in the other. Which shall preponderate lies in the hands of the voters, and they, and they only, can decide,

THE PENALTY FOR REPEATING .- McLanghlin and Schroeder, two convicted repeaters. were sentenced yesterday by Judge Woodruff. McLaughlin was given two years in the State Prison, and Schroeder, on account of his evident ignorance of the fall criminality of the act, and his helpless wife and child, who were court, was given only six months. The first ese sentences may be taken as the average ty for the crime of repeating, and will doubtless serve as a timely warning to all who contemplate abusing the rights of honest suf-

ALL QUALIFIED VOTERS who are interested in the continued improvement and prosperity of New York should cast their votes to-day for the regular Tammany candidates.

gragans in that way to-day.

THROUGH THE JUDICIOUS MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH our metropolis was kept in an unusually healthy condition last summer, which was the hottest ever experienced in New York. Less careful and conscientious management might have spread among as plagues, pestilence and a carnival of death. The inhabitants of this city owe a debt of gratitude to the present health authorities. If the opposition should succeed in to-day's election the sanitary condition of the city next summer would be likely to suffer seriously in consequence. Vote for Tammany, and live!

PIOUS PEOPLE who intend to vote to-day for Horace Greeley should append to their tickets the following, which we find in a Western exchange: -

Horace Greeley lately visited a Western fown where swearing is punished by a fine of twenty-five cents for each offence. Some one stole his umbreila and put a fitter of kittens in his old hat, and, by compromising the matter, the \$200 he got for his lecture just paid for his swearing and four dollars over.

Horace is, therefore, bardly a fit man to send to Congress; for if he should get into one of the rampant moods he would swear the dome off the Capitol. What Horace don't know about swearing would be a difficult matter to Ward Rights and State Rights.

The trouble between Tammany and the Young Democracy arose in a great measure from a determination on the part of certain ward leaders to create a power in the wards that would coerce the city government into carrying out the schemes of those leaders. In other words, to create a ward oligarchy that would overawe the Mayor and his authority as chief magistrate, just as the Southern States attempted to effect the dissolution of the Union by the assertion of their peculiar notions about State rights. Every reader knows the wretched result of that experiment. Its complete failure prevented the country from being divided into small States or provinces to be ruled by a class who believed themselves as much born to govern as other people were born to be governed. The same experiment is now being tried in distracted France, where it will inevitably lead to anarchy and national ruin. So with the effort of the opposition in this city to establish a ward power, to be controlled by pothouse politicians and greedy plunder seekers, for the purpose of dictating to the chief authority what shall and what shall not be done in regard to public measures. Taken in any point of view, an influence springing from such sources cannot fail to be pernicious to the best interests of our citizens. Hence when the Tammany Regency crushed out in its incipiency the movement of these men the city government was saved from being split into fragmentary and irresponsible municipal despotism, just as the Union was saved from disruption by the patriotism of the people and the valor of the Union soldiery.

It now becomes a question whether our citizens wish to abolish the present form of government, which is working so harmoniously. and fall back upon the ward oligarchies proposed to be erected by the remnants of the Young Democracy faction. Let the people decide to-day, by voting for Mayor Hall, that they are in favor of retaining the present system of municipal government and are not disposed to submit to a change.

JUSTICE FOR THE POOR in New York has a fitting example in the instance of the poor working girl who, having put a piece of snarled silk in her pocket to save time in winding it, was arrested, sent to a cell in the Tombs, kept there for a week, and released finally only on the payment of ten dollars to the Justice.

FORMER CITY CHAMBERLAINS are said to have kept large bank accounts and pocketed the interest on funds committed to their charge. This abuse has been swept away by the present incumbent. Let the Tammany ticket be elected and we shall continue to be free from all such abuses

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-His Special Exposition of the War Situation.

Prince Leopo'd of Hehenzollern, whose candidacy for the Spanish throne was made the pretext for the war by Napoleon, is serving with the German army at Versailles. A special correspondent of the HERALD, journeying from Paris towards the Prussian headquarters, sought out his Royal Highness. The Prince met him at once and accorded him an interview. This highly interesting event is reported in our columns by special cable telegram. We say sought out the Prince. It was a task very easy of completion; for this Hohenzollern stands remarkable among his fellows for his personal beauty, physical develcoment and royal bearing. He remained perfectly calm amid the

bustle caused by the arrival of heavy reinforcements to the German armies. He recapitulated all the events connected with the Spanish throne question, his unsought election. Bonaparte's objection and his retirement. Napoleon was determined, however, for war. He inderrated the power of Germany fought, lost and was ruined. The Germans were surprise I, he said, at their easy victories. France had "lost her head." Her generals had no fixed plan of action, with perhaps the exception of Bazaine. The war is not only a national opportunity for Prussia, but affords a moment of lesson for France. It will cure the French people of their delusions, vanity and frivolities. It may regenerate the French nation. A demoralized press in Paris afforded a main exciting instrument for the plunging of the country towards a ruinous crisis; but the writers cared not for consequences, so that their present political ends were gained. Prince Leopold had a word of sympathy for Napoleon, expressing his belief that his mind was not exactly sound, or, at the least, was not well balanced, when he undertook to fight Germany. Peace would be acceptable to the Corman nation, but Germany must outline its terms and Paris must accept the formula. Should the idea be rejected the bombardment of the French capital will be commenced almost immediately. This special telegram detail of the interview of our correspondent with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern supplies one of the most animated, agreeable and really important of the many and voluminous despatches which we have had from the seat of war by cable since the first commencement of hostilities. The matter, which is piquant all through, comes directly from the lips of the "highest authority"

THE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS which are being projected and carried out under the present city government will make New York city to America what Baron Haussmann's improvements made Paris to the continent of Europe. If the famous European capital should be bombarded and battered into ruins New York will then take the place of Paris as the fashionable cosmopolitan city of the world. Every citizen of New York is proud of this metropolis, and every voter at the polls to-day should give practical expression to this bonest pride by voting for the Tammany ticket.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES. - There is probably no municipal institution in the world that does so much for poor and decrepit humanity as our Board of Public Charities. It is composed of gentlemen with kind hearts, who spare no pains, while they protect the institution against imposition, to take proper care of the worthy indigent. Mayor Hall is justified in bestowing encomiums upon the members of this Board. Do the people want to overturn this admirable institution by voting the anti-Tammany ticket, or any part of it,

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Loan at a Premium in London.

A Prussian Loan Withheld from 'Change.

Spain to Hold Cuba by Force.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

ENGLAND.

The French Loan at a Fremium LONDON, Nov. 7, 1870. The new French lean has been conceded a place in the lists at the Stock Board. The present price of

the loan is from 1% to 2% premium.

A Prussian Loan Withheld.

LONDON, NOV. 7, 1870. The Barings have withheld the Prussian loan, which they intended to introduce to-day,

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1870.

It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone will stand for London in the next Farliamentary election in place of Baron Lionel Rothschild. Commercial Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1870.

The failure of Louzel & Co., cloth manufacturers at Bradford, which has been before announced, was occasioned by a New York failure.

Good News. LONDON, NOV. 7, 1870. Sir George Jenkinson, reported by an American correspondent as having been drowned is at his home in Gloucestershire and in good health.

SPAIN.

Troops for Cuba-No Sale of the Island. MADRID, Nov. 7, 1870. Reinforcements to the number of 9,000 men ar

preparing to leave for Cuba. The Correspondencia, of Madrid, denies the statements made in New York newspapers relative to the sale of Cuba. The correspondence is the organ of Senor Moret, the Minister of the Colonies, and its utterances on this question may therefore be re-The journal adds "that the Spanish people would not permit the sale of Cuba to the United States or any other nation on any terms."

CHINA

Preparations for War-Outrages Abated. LONDON, Nov. 7, 1879. Telegrams have been received to-day from Shanghae down to the 19th of October. The news con tinues warlike. Four gunboats, carrying ten guns each, had been launched at Shanghae. The Chines were importing cannon, arms and ammunition. No further outrages on foreigners had been reported.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Concession to the American Fishermer OTTAWA, Nov. 7, 1870. The government has consented to allow American fishing vessels returning to obtain supplies of stores into Canadian ports.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Onlet Election in New Ocienns-Result Not Ascertained.

NEW OBSEANS, Nov. 7, 1870. The election passed off quietly. United States Marshal Packard and his deputies were on duty all day. Perfect order was preserved throughout the city. Nothing definite is known in regard to the election in this city. The count is progressing slowly. In the Second Congres sional district General Sheldon, republican, is believed to be elected. There was no democrat opposing him, though Walsh Christian, republican received the democratic support. Trenton gives a republican majority of fifty. Vienna gives a democratic majority of 300 testimated). Delhi, la this precinct, polled 112 votes. of which only three or four were republican. Monroe polled 336 votes, and the republican majority is estimated

at 250. General Longstreet cast his maiden vote to-day, voting the straight republican ticket.

EX-SECRETARY COX

New Haven Endorses the Ex-Secretary's Policy-Reform in the Civil Service.

NEW HAVEN, NOV. 7, 1870. The Pattadium of to-morrow morning will contain an impartial letter, addressed to Secretary Cox, endorsing his policy, approving of his action in rettring from the Cabinet, condemning the assessment of office-holders for party purposes and urging a reform in the manner of appointments and the The letter is signed by a large number of the prominent busines and professional men of this city, becoming the President and most of the profes-

PENNSYLVANIA

International Railway Company-Short Rout Between New York and Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the directors of the National Railway Company, held at their office, in this city, on Saturday last, it was unanimously resolved to invite proposals on to the 25th mer to build savoral con necting roads, in whole or in sections, between Philadelphia and New York. The length of the connected lines is eighty-six miles, and the whole to be laid with steel rails. The work is to be commenced at once and prosecuted vigorously.

The evidence for the prosecution in the Mary Mohrmann merder case is all in. The defence was opened by P. E. Carroll, who stated that an altition would be proved, and that the evidence of prosecution would be controverted.

Indictments in the United States Court-Th Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7, 1870. Maxwell P. Gaddis has been indicted by the nited States Grand Jury for receiving bribes to defraud the government in the collection of revenue during his term as Assessor of the Second district of Ohio. The jury also indicted Lewis and Henry Carter, Lawrence county, Ohlo, for a violation of the

law for enforcing the fifteenth amendment by preventing colored men from voting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Induanapolis, Chechnatt and Lafayette Kasiroad at Morris, ind., to-day, resulted in the unanimous election of the following loared of Directors:—Messrs, M. E. Ingalls, William P. Harries and Thomas H. Perkins, of Foston, John S. Kennedy Course Rilss via William ton: John S. Rennedy, George Riss and William A. Booth, of New York; W. A. Rockwood, Indianapolis; A. B. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, and W. W. Smith, Cincinnatt. The number of shares represented was 89, 197. The Board organized by the election of M. E. Lycoth. linguils President pro tem, and A. Worth Secretary. An investigation into the history and workings of the company from the beginning was ordered, and W. S Groesbeck and Aaron F. Perry were appointed an advisory committee on the barr of the stockholders to ald in the investigation.

THE JACKSON CORPS OF ALBANY.

ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1870. The Jackson Corps, Captain James McFarland, a politico-military body, which performed the escort duty on the occasion of Governor Hoffman's inau guration, paraded to day in new uniforms, one hun-dred strong, and presented a splendid appearance. The uniform is one of the most attractive and costly in the United States. THE EVE OF ELECTION.

How the Politicians Talked and How Their Money "Talked" Last Night.

Scenes at the Jackson and Oriental Club Rooms, Riley's, Chris Connor's, the Parker House and the Adriatic.

Pool Selling as the Barometer of Politics.

The general impression of men who make a profession of politics as to the success of certain candidates is usually considered as approximating the probable result, though, of course, there are occastops when their auguries fail; but, as a rule, their deductions are nearly indicative of net results. Of course many of these gentlemen desire to invest a few "stamps," as an endorser of their opintons. As a Western sage expresses it-"Talk is cheap, but money buys land"-and it therefore may be concluded that when those who talk only, are corroborated by those who back their views with their angues, public optnion is tolerably unanimous and tolerably correct on the whole subject.

With a view of learning from these sources the general drift of public opinion on the result of today's election in this city and State, a number of HERALD reporters last night visited the resorts of the political fraternities, both of the betting and of the bragging stamps, and the results of these visits may be accepted as follows.

The Jackson Club.

The quaintly old-fashioned wooden building at the corner of Thirty-third street and Lexington avenue, the headquarters of the Jackson Club, was last evening unusually thronged. Its wonted habitues and ruing magnates made, however, but a tithe of the crowd. Lesser satellites, the rank and file, the workers, those doing the bidding of the leaders, made up the bulk of the gathering. The business of the evening was preparing for to-day's efforts at the pells to through successfully their candidate, and right vigorously everybody worked. Of course there was a multiplicity of matters to be attended to, preparing the tickets, making out the lists of ticket distributors, and occupants of the boxes and all that sort of thing. It is certain that a most

every department. In the "reception room," as it is called, these busy workers kept themselves actively employed till late. A finely appointed room is this, finely car-peted, linely instructed and the wails decorated A finely appointed room is this, finely carpeted, finely infrozed and the walls decorated with finely wrought imperial photographs of the great lights of our municipal democracy:—Wm. M. Tweed, feter B. Sweeny, A. Oakey Hall, Sheriff O'Brich, Breunan, Judge Scott and others. It was up stairs, in the special private room of the club the real business was done. It was up there the wires were pulled. It was below, the puppels answered. Up and down the stairs leading thirder kept passing the magnates of the club:—Leander Buck, the president; Sweriff O'Brich, the Sheriff's brother Lawrence, candidate for Assemely in the Eleventh district; Julius Wadsworth, candidate for Congressional honors; Colonel Johnson, Robert B. Mooney and other prominent politicians of this section of the city. Lively communication was kept up with the branch Jackson Club, corner of Thirty-second street and Second avenue. The interest, in fact, is mainly on local candidates. Of course, conjointly with all the other bosiness, there was kept up a lively run on the har—that unfailing concomitant of all well regulated citals, political or otherwise. At bar—that unially concomitant of all well regulated cibbs, political or otherwise. At the headquarters of the Young Democracy, is was notable that most of those present were young men; but it was equally notable that the spirit of the original Young Democracy was no longer the controlling element.

the original Young Democracy was no longer the controling element.

"How is Ledwith stock?" one asked another.

"Played out," was the laconic response.

"Have all gone over to Oakey Hall?"

"Leawith has not a baker's dozen left,"

This was the spirit and feeling that prevailed at their headquarters last evening. It was a spirit that showed their very query, no fuss of specches, but work, work for to-day—the to-day after which the lamp of the Young Democracy will case to burn, as their light will nereafter comoingle with the campfire blaze of the chiefs of the great wigwain.

This substantial and nandsome political fortress, a regular backbone support to faminany Hall, though a youthful organization, was, nevertheless, full of releicing at the glowing prospects. The club house, situated on East Broadway, is luxuriously furnished atd has over two hundred prominent chizens as members, most of whom, including Judge Snandley, the crestient, attended the meeting at Cooper Institute that evening. But there was a suffic ber of "ront men" at the Oriental to make matters lively, and the approaching struggle was discussed in a strain sufficiently confident in its tone to lead most people to suppose that the strength and en-thusiasm of the great army would completely over whelm and demoralize the enemy. With a lun re-liance on the skill and ingenuity of the general commanding, this division of the torces was almost commanding, this division of the forces was almost certain of conquest, and from the general tenor of the friendly conversations that took piece but little hope was left for the fee. It was not until ten o'clock or thereabouts that the reception room began to fill rapidly, and the complete unanimity of opinion which prevaited showed that the Oriensal at least would not be surprised if the political victory to-day should prove to be the most triumphant ever achieved under the auspices of the democratic party in this State. There was a great deal of beiting in regard to very fine issues—none at all respecting the general result. Gladness reigned around, and every individual member looked like a political hero. Mr. W. M. Tweed, fr., is the vice-president of the Oriental, which has many stanch supporters, lociuding Judge Shandley, John Prescott, Thos. Commings, Michael Shandley and others; and, if rumor be correct, no youthus political organization has worked more stremously during the campagn. The feeling at the club last night was pleasant in the extreme, and all seemed confident of complete success. omplete success.

At this great resort of Ninth ward politicians, corner of Barrow and Hudson streets, there were congregated a large number of the "unterrifled," and caucussing was kept up at a rather lively rate until very late in the evening. There was very little drinking or loud talking indulged in, and every one seemed to be particularly upon his good behaviour. Although the "Adrianc" has always been considered a sort of a Tammany institution there were last evening persons congregated there representing all of the rious antagonistic political parties who are to-day struggling for the supremacy, and, from the main or in which they affiliated together, one would not think it possible that there was existing between hem even the slightest difference, political

social. Upon the walls about the saloon were hung an or social.

Upon the walls about the salcon were hung an immense number of huge posters heralding the various rival cardidates for the suffrages of the sovereign Minth warders. One of these, which hore at its head, in huge, flaming letters, the words, "Demoratic Regurar Nomination," contained the fall Tammany State and county ticket; another of these posters was headed, "Regular United Democratic Nomination;" another bore the inscription, "The Independent Champion of the People and the Workingman's Friend," while another had upon its face the ambignous inscription, over the name of Thomas A. Ledwith, of "Young Democracy! Candidate for Mayor." Alongside of this was suspended a very handsome lithographic portrait of A. Oakey Hail, bearing upon it the words, "The Ballott not Bullet Cannolate."

Most of the time during the evening was whiled away by many of the crowd roading over these posters and discussing the relative merits of the parties therein named, Every one spoke in the most courteous and friendly manner, and at no time during the evening was there the subjected ill-feeling exhibited by any one. Up stairs, in the second story, some dozen or two gentiemen were bushly at work packing up tlokers, posters, &c., and giving them in charge of the various patties who will to-day have charge of the poils. Prominent among these persons was Judge Dodge, Judge Dusenoury, James K. Floyd, William Beigen, ex-Assemblyman, and James O'Neill, the popular Ninth district candidate for Assembly. Of some of Juege Dusenburg, James R. Flovd, William Bergen, ex-Assemblyman, and James O'Neill, the popular Ninth district candidate for Assembly. Of some of these gentlemen the HERALD representative made inquiries as to the prospect of a disturbance to-day, and was informed that nothing of the kind is at all anti-epated, at least not in the Ninth ward.

Unon the eve of election it is seiden that so little whiskey is death and so few men intoxicated. It was the impression that every voier in the old Ninth was determined to conduct himself in a quiet

whiskey is drafts and so few men intoxicated. It was the impression that every yoter in the old Ninth was determined to conduct himself in a quiet and orderly manner. Speaking of the Congressional candidates for the Sixth district it was thought that is, S. Cox would certainly be elected and that his opponent, Horace Greeley, had not the ghost of a chance. Within the last twenty-four hours many voters had abandoned the last manned gentlem an and determined to cast their lot with and their votes for their old and present representative.

Pool Selling at Riley's, Chris O'Convor's and Elsewhere.

The politicians had a "high time" of it last night at Ruley's at the pool selling. Tommy Johnson was in the height of his glory. He had been to Det- I from \$60,000 to \$10,000.

monico's for dinner and had fared well, and, as a natural consequence, felt as good a humored as the man who won the \$109,000 prize in the san Francisco lottery the other day. The room was literally packed, and every men of standing room

premium.
"Now," said he, as he rolled up his sleeves and winked at Billy Gallagher, who held a tremendous roll of greenbacks in his left hand and leaned over roll of greenbacks in his left hand and leaned over the back of his chair, ready for snything in the pool line that might turn up. "Now," said he we'll jost have a lite fittle pool of Brennan and Loew. You know, gentlemen, that they'll both get cleated, and of course they'll both run ahead of the tleket. How much for first choice?" This set the built in motion. "Fifty dollars," said owen Murphy, in his most persuasive tone; "fifty dollars, cash down." This was a starter, but Jimmy couldn't close it at the flaure, and didn't say "gote" once until a "fat, fair and forty" gentleman from the Fifteenia ward pulica out \$100 and took Brennan as the layorite. A friend of the handsome Charley them planked down seventy dollars, and they were considered a bargain. Then came pools as follows, that Brennan would run ahead of Loew on the general result:—

Por\$125 250 150 189 285 Against \$100 220 125 125 250

The next pools were on Hoffman's majority. The bidding was very netive, and pools of \$100 to \$50 that Hoffman would get 40,000 majority were as "..hick as leaves in Valiambrosa." John O'Donnel

AT PARKER'S.

In Sixth avenue, at the Parker House, near Thirty-fourth street, there was a large assemblage of pointcians, and the betting was quite active. The bets were two to one on Hall. Several wagers were made that Homman would get 40,000 majority

THE LIST POWWOW.

The Irish Deprocratic Demonstration-Speeches by William M. Tweed, Stephen J. Meany, Mayor Ball, Captain Cost ile, J. R. Fellows, John Multary and Richard Oliorman. The large hall of Cooper Institute was filled to its

utmost capacity last evening with Irish democrats, assembled for a mass ratification of the Tammany ticket. Major Cunningham called the meeting to order and introduced the chairman, Judge Shandley, who made some appropriate remarks, after which he introduced Stephen J. Meany. Mr. Meany spoke of the democratic party as giving to Irishmen an asylum in this country. He remem-bered how Hoffman had come to that hall to bid nim weicome after his escape from a British dun-geon. The Hon, Samuel Sullivan Cox had also sustained him at a trying hour with his influence and purse. The speaker protested against the action of President Grant in trying to intimidate voters in this city with his army. He then read a series of resolutions, which piedge support to the regular ticket, deprecating the pursuit of personal amortions, and considering those who lead themselves to the designs of the enemy unworthy of support, and denouncing attempts to introduce a religious element

noncing attempts to infroduce a religious element into the contest. Captain Costello was the next speaker, and after briefly alluding to the calumnies widely circulated to the effect that Mayor Hall was at one time a Know Nothing, he seconded the adoption of the resolutions. A letter was here read by Mr. Meany from Hon. Mr. Cox, regretting his absence, but giving his sympathy to the object of the meeting.

WILLIAM M. TWEED was next introduced, and in a few energetic remarks expressed how pleased he was to see so vast an assemblage of democratic voters before him. He counselled them to go to the polic carly this morning and deposit their votes; then get their friends to do the same. But of all things he wished them not to give their enemies any chance to create a difficulty. They should drum up every vote, however. This was not a time for talk of discussion; that was all past; now was the time for work.

Colonel John R. Fellows spoke next, and believed that the Irish democratic heart

Colonel Joins R. Fellows spoke dext, and de-lieved that the Irish democratic heart was true to its old love. Tammany had called on its cohorts, and the response was the six thousand people he "saw before him. For those wao had left the true fold

caned on its conorts, and the response was the six thousand people he Saw before thin. For those wan had left the true fold he had no words of censure; he would rather speak to them words of kindness. Never were men more truly treacherous, though, than these. One of them, Henry L. Cinton, had abused him repeatedly during the canvass, but until now he had made no reply to him. This Ar. Clinton was a lawyer, who was never yet able to gain a case. The late James T. Brady said of him truly that the Cinton State Prison was named after him and that it was filled with his clients. The speaker theat drew a comparison between the love the Irish bore for their ancient rengious faith and their old political faith, which was that of Tammany Hall, to which they had been devoted for over seventy years.

Mayor Hall was the next speaker, and said he had just come from the Fair of the Founding Asylum, in Fourteenth street, where the ladies had been very kind to him. He was of opinion that that scrotulous infant, the Young Democracy, would be sent out to wet nurse this evening. Mr. Hall proceeded to explain how it was that through the exertions of Governor Hofman the United States had that day surrendered two claims that had been made upon this city, and which it they had not been abandened would have led to bad results. One of these was that supervisors of elections could arrest a man who might be found attempting to vote liegally, and the other that if inspectors of elections could arrest a man who might be found attempting to order liegally, and the other that if inspectors of elections could arrest a man who might be found attempting to found arrest a man who might be found attempting to found a result of the challenges made by the marshals or supervisors the inspectors themselves might be placed under arrest. The Mayor further discussed the case of Quinn, who had been sent to prison for two years, without either an opportunity to plead guilty or a chance of trial by jury. This action was based upon an old English precept wh

gave way for RICHARD O'GORMAN, who said he had come to that

Richard O'Gorman, who said he had come to that meeting to look at an intimulated democracy, but he falle I to see where such a thing was. Whenever a party attempted to govern by force it became beaten in advance. The republican party endeavored to bring European despotism lino America and to surround the bailet with buyonets. They would get a lesson taught them to-day that would prove how vain was the effort to cow down American voters by any party taches such as those they had endeavored to introduce. The speaker then proceeded to speak of the case of Terence Quinn. and in doing so made a strong attack on Congress, declaring that the present Congress was merely a radical cabat which had usurped by purchase the legitimate powers of a Congress. Finally Mr. O'Gorman, like all the preceding speakers, urged voters to poli their votes at an early hour to-day and to preserve order.

FIRE IN PROVIDENCE PROVIDENCE, R. L. Nov. 7, 1870

A five occurred here at midnight which destroyed the lumber yards of Messrs. H. G. Mowry & Co., Angell & Lansing and Ezra D. Fogg, one dwelling house, two barns, four horses, &c. Probable loss,

WASHINGTON.

The Grant-Hancock Misunderstanding-Struggle for the Revenue Commissionership-The Foreign Trade of New York.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 7, 1876. The Grant-Hancock Quarrel. The Evening Star, of this city, publishes to-day, as the most recent developments concerning the Grant-Haucock quarrel, the following item:-

Grant-Haucock quarrel, the following item:—

General Haucock has had frequent calls since his arrival here from newspaper men, who have sought to "draw him out" regarding his so-called quarrel with the President, but he has invariably resisted their efforts and has even refused to give expression to his views of political affairs. He does not hestiate, however, to say that, in the statements widely printed, he has been grossly misrepresented. His respect for the Chief Magistrato of the nation, as well as the duty which, as a soldier, he owes to his superfors, induced him directly after his resent arrival to call on General Sherman, and, in company with that officer, he paid his respects to General Grant. Both visits were entirely formal, however, and the subject of their differences was not altuded to, it is not impossible that at some not far distant day he may make public copies of a correspondence which passed between him and General Sherman incidental to his detail for duty on the Retiring Board here. It is understood that the correspondence embraces all the points of defence that General Harmock desires to make, and, in the opinion of his friends, it will clear him from any and all of the allegations of disvespect towards the President which have been made agains aim.

The Struggle for the Revenue Commissioner-The Struggle for the flevenue Commissioner

A strong effort on the part of Western politicians is still being made to secure the appointment of General B. R. Cowan, of Ohio, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They urge all sorts of reasons, and among them this:-That because one Obloan, Delano, vacates an office to receive another, also formerly filled by an Obloan, Cox, is no ground for opposing the appointment of a citt-zen of the same State. Again, they argue, the government derives its principal income from the tax upon whiskey and tobacco, and the West pays two-thirds of the former and one half of the latter, while Onto pays more than any other State with the exception of New York upon these two articles, the West, and Ohio in particular, is certainly entitled to a loud voice in the appointment of a new Commissioner. Another reason they advance is this;-While some of the States have had a decided failing off in the taxes derived from these two sources during the past year and others increased but slightly, Ohio has gained about \$3,500,000, showing the efficiency of the government officers in collecting the tax and also the good faits of the taxpayers, entitling them to some consideration to this matter. The revenue men are a unit for the General and his popularity throughout the State is great. On the other hand, Mr. Douglass, the acting Commissioner, is being pressed very strongly and mention is made of a candidate from your own State who may stand up at the proper moment and euchre the other two.

The Commerce of New York. According to official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics the entrances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the month of september at the port of New York were:-American vessels, 131; ons, 7,323; crews, 1,967. Foreign vessels, 198; tons, 163,622; crews, 5,468. Cleared:-American vessels. 111; tons, 65,525; crews, 1,878. Foreign vessels, 248; Ions, 177,799; crews, 5,882,

Personal.
Senator Morrill, of Maine, telegraphed to a friend to day that his health is improving.

BOLD BOXD ROBBERY.

The Very Latest-Firty Thousand Dollars in Railroad Bonds Stolen from the St. (Nicho The detectives at the Central Office last night re-

ported that a bold bond robbery had occurred at he St. Micholas Hotel. From the statements made by them and from such as could be elicited from the proprietors of the St. Nicholas the following appear to be the facts:-Mr. J. F. Joy, whose arrival at the St. Nicholas was noticed in the HERALD f Sunday morning, and who came to this city on business connected with the rallways of which he is president, went to a down town bank yesterday, there he was engaged for some time in the transaction of certain financial operations connected with the roads he represents. He then returned to the hetel and repaired to his room, where he remained for a short time and afterwards look a carriage to for a short time and afterwards fook a carriage to visit some friends. A few monages after he left a well dressed man appeared in the left in the left as well dressed man appeared in the left in the door and admit him, as his broad, Mr. Joy, had left a package for him. She hoocently did as he desired and he soon came out with a small bundle, and, thanking her, left. On his return Mr. Joy dragovered that \$50,000 worth of bonds which he had carclessly left on a table badgdisappeared, and he immediately repaired to the Policy Headquarters and notlined the detectives. The bonds of \$1,000 each were of the Chicago and low a Rahiroad, State each were of the Chicago and lowa Rahroad, State of lilhors, and endorsed, "Farmers Loan and Trust Company" of New York. They are issued from the road of which Mr. Jos is president, and are the only ones which can be thrown upon the market at the present moment, and will, of course, be easily detected in consequence. Aside from this, the bonds are registered, and the loser being also the signer of them they will not be paid without deep scrutiny (if at all, under the circumstances) into the manner in which they have been passed from hand to hand since the their. It is supposed the thier had been watching Mr. Joy since his arrival in the city, and that he followed him from the bank to the holel, and, on wi nessing its departure, adopted the bold and successful, but his departure, adopted the bold and successful, but unprofitable, ruse for rothery.

Mr. Joy left the cuy at eight o'clock last evening

Auction Sale or

ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET,
MADISON AVENUE,
EIGHTH AVENUE,

THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK FEONIS, Several Parcels, haring FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET, FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET, being most desirable locations for churches, hotels, public institutions or bark Residences in the city now uncocupied, and composing the largest and most valuable properly discovered and composing the largest and most valuable properly discovered.

institutions or Park Residences in the city now unoccupied, and composing the largest and most valuable property offered in New York for many years.

At Anction,
At Anction,
Thursday, November 17, 1850, at 12 M., at the
Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,

59th st.—21 Lots on block facing Central Park, bounded by
5th av., or plaza, eth av., 55th and 55th sts.; 360 feet frontage
of the Park.

Edd and 65d sts.—5 Lots near Madis in av.
Madison av.—Front between 621 and 651 sts.
6 Lots northeast corner of 65d st.; 4 Lots southeast corner of 67th st.

of 67th st. 2 Lots near Madison av.
65th st. 2 Lots near Sth av., which will here be bridged.
81th st. 41 Lots near Sth av., which will here be bridged.
81th sv. 18 Lots forning the Park, between 63d and 65th sts.
4 Lots northeast corner 66th st.
2 Lots between 75th and 78th sts.
Entire Front between 51st and 83d sts., facing Central Park

Entire Front between olst and S4d ats., facing Central Fark
it two sides.
64th st.—2 Lots near 8th av.
64th st.—2 Lots near 8th av.
67th st.—2 Lots near 8th av., facing Fark.
79th st.—3 Lots near 8th av., facing Fark.
8tet and 82d sis.—3 Lots near 8th av.
8th av.—3 Lots southeast corner of 78th st.
8th av.—3 Lots southeast corner of 78th st.
8tix per cent of purchase money can remain on mortgage
then desired.
For maps or information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7
the street, or at the office of J. M. PINKNEY, 79 Cedar 8t.

A.—The Best in the Market.—If You Want an elegant, fashlonable Hat go direct to the manufacturer ESPENCHEID, 118 Nassau street. Price \$7.

A .- Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil in

A Great Run GENTS' HEAVY ALL WOOL 814, \$16, \$18, \$20.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.
Lafayette place, opposite Astor place and Eighth street. Arricle of True Merit.—"Brown's Bron-Arricle of True Merit.—"Brown's Bron-L TROCHES" are the gost popular article in this L TROCHES" are the gost popular article in this

CHIAL TROCHEST are the good popular article in country or Europe for Throat Obsesses and Coughs, and popularity is based upon real mers, which cannot be of many other preparations in the market, which are re-but weak imitations of the genuine Froches. Eureka Mineral Water, Saratosa. - Saperior all others in Lyappesta and Diseases of Liver and Kidneys. ners in Dyspepsia and Diseaues of Liver and Rainney
B. J. LEVY. Agent.
No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Variez streek.

Backelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, collable, instantaneous. Factory 15 Bond street.

Diabetes, Blabetes-Constitution Water to the only known cure for it. Depot 46 Chill street.

The Winter Hat.—Its Narse at Once Suggests KNOX'S establishment, No. 22 Broadway, corner of futton street, and there, it is a current belief and a popular faith, it can only be obtained in perfection. Skeptics sesting reformation and sulighterment upon the last question should visit many.